ne spirit of faith.

Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the athedral, will accompany the Cardinal to Rome. Rev. John T. Wheelan, senior assistant priest at the cathedral, who has been appointed rector of the Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, vice Rev. Peter McCoy, will remain at the cathedral until the return of the Cardinal and rector from Rome, and during their absence will be the acting rector of the cathedral.

REV. DIXON RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Pulpit in Order to Preach to Another Class. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Rev. Thomas Dixon offered his resignation as pastor of the Twenty-third-street Baptist Church at the morning service to-day. He gives as his reason that the work he especially desires to follow is to reach nonchurch-going people. He says he remains in funda-mental creed a Baptist, but he proposes to place his work on a union evangelical platform with vital faith in Jesus Christ alone recognized as a condition to membership. He also states his objection to returning to a church building from the hall where he has preached for some time. He wishes perfect freedom in his pulpit he says. In an interview the reverend gentleman stated that while the sensational character of his preaching met with opposition from some members of his congregation, this in itself would not have caused him to resign.

Denconesses Work in America. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Services were held in the various Methodist Episcopal churches of the city to-day under the auspices of the deaconnesses. Miss Belle Horton, of Chicago, editress of the Deaconess Advocate, and Miss Kate Curtis, of this city, spoke at the Central M. E. Church, where the usual Sabbath services were conwhere the usual Sabbath services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gregory. Miss Horton spoke on "The Growth and Development of the Deaconness Work in America," and Miss Curtis related some personal experiences. Mrs. Lucy Rider-Meyer, of Chicago, the originator of the Deaconness movement, spoke in Grace M. E. Church. Miss Mary Lunn, of Boston, spoke in St. Luke's M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Weakley, of Cincinnati, lectured at the Madison-avenue M. E. Church on the "Min-Madison-avenue M. E. Church on the istry of the Deaconness Among the Sick."
Miss Hilda Larson spoke at the West Thirty-fifth-street M. E. Church. Rev. Carl
Stedecker, of Amsterdam, N. Y., spoke at
the East Seventeenth-street M. E. Church
on "The Deaconess in the Hospitals."

Methodist Elders Ordained. BALTIMORE, March 10 .- Nine elders were ordained this afternoon and were authorized to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments of the Methodist Epistopal Church. A large congregation withessed the services, which were conducted by Bishop Andrews, assisted by Bishop Joyce. Rev. Dr. J. H. Dashiel preached the sermon. The reverend delegates to the Methodist Conference, now in session here, preached sermons in the pulpits of the denomination in this city and in many outof-town churches to-day.

FEMALE CYCLIST ARRESTED. Taken in at New York for Wearing

Male Attire.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- A number of supposed young men were arrested to-night for riding bicycles without the lamps being lighted. One of the prisoners gave the name of Jack Adams. The pri a derby hat, cutaway coat and trousers a derby hat, cutaway coat and trousers, and with the others was taken before the sergeant on duty. When the derby hat was removed, a wealth of dark hair fell down the prisoner's back and revealed the fact that she was a woman. The sergeant was startled at the revelation and made an additional charge against her of wearing male attire. She was then taken to the East Sixth-street police station where there is a matron. To the matron she gave the name of Belle Adams and said she lived in West Thirty-eighth sireet. West Thirty-eighth screet.

OBITUARY.

A. V. H. Carpenter's Funeral Au-

nounced for Tuesday. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.-The fun eral of the late A. V. H. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be held Tuesday afternoon, March 12. Services will be held at the residence at 2:30 p. m. The services will be conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Carpenter was a member of the highest rank. Since the announcement of Mr. Carpenter's death last night the family has been deluged with telegrams of condolence from friends all over the country, and also inquiries as to the time of the interment. They decided to extend to all railroad and Masonic friends an invitation to attend.

Rev. David Harries. COLUMBUS, O., March 10 .- Rev. David Harries, one of the oldest and best-known Welsh ministers of the country, died here to-day. He was born at Caermarthan, South Wales, in 1821. His last active ministerial work was in Chicago, where he had charge of the Welsh Presbyterian Church for nineteen years. Three years ago he met with an accident which physically dispoled him, and he retired from the ministry.

Henry D. Donne. ELK HORN, S. D., March 10 .- Henry D Doane, one of the pioneers of South Dakota, was buried here to-day. In his youth Doane was a stage driver, having driven a stage out of Columbus, O., in 1833. He had also driven in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and this State. During the war he served in the First Minnesota Infantry.

SALINA, Kan., March 10 .- The funeral of the Right Rev. Elisha S. Thomas, Episcopal bishop of Kansas, who died Saturday night, will be held at Grace Cathedral, in Topeka, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The body was sent to Topeka this afterneon, and was conveyed at once to the Episcopal residence. The body will finally be interred at Wickford, R. I.

British Admiral Gifford. LONDON, March 11.-Admiral Sir George Gifford, retired, is dead. He was born in

QUICKER OCEAN MAILS.

Arrangements with the Cunard Line Have Been Completed. LONDON, March 11.-The Times says

that the arrangements have been completed between the government and the Cunard Steamship Company to quicken the mail and so as to enable the Cunard steamers to leave Queenstown at 7 o'cdock Sunday morning instead of Sunday afternoon, as heretofore. The new arrangements will come into operation in April.

Movements of Steamers. LONDON, March 10.—Arrived: Cayo Mona, from New Orleans via Norfolk, for Antwerp; Menantic, from Baltimore. LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Arrived: Sa-maria, from Boston; Strabo, from New York; Rossmore, from Baltimore. NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool; Herschel, from Rio Janeiro, and Ardenmore, from Matanzas. TRIESTE, March 10 .- Arrived: Whitney, from New Orleans via Salerno HAVRE, March 10,-Arrived: La Champagne, from New York. BRISTOL, March 10.-Arrived: Micmac

St. Louis Murderer Confes ST. LOUIS, March 10.—It is now known who murdered Benjamin McMaken McCulloch, a prominent business man of this city, who, at the time of his death, was city, who, at the time of his death, was paying teller of the State Bank of St. Louis. Jim Murray, a negro, now in jail at Clayton, St. Louis county, under sentence of death for killing Edgar Fitzwilliams, made a confession to-day in which he implicates Harry Smart and William Hensley in the murder of Mr. McCulloch, who was killed on the morning of May 19, 1893, at his home in Woodstock, a suburb of this city. Murray states that he took no part in the anurder but was present when it was committed. He makes this confession hoping to gain a respite from Governor Stone. confession hoping to gain a respite from Governor Stone,

Brighter Days in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—That better times prevail in western Kansas is evi-denced by the fact that twelve counties have notified Governor Morrill they are in need of no further outside aid. The Legislature had appropriated \$160,000 to distribute among the destitute in this and other western

Starved to Death in a Box-Car. RICHMOND. Va., March 10.—The man who died here last night from starvation and exposure has been positively identified as Carey C. Arthur, of Ohio. He was found in a box car partially loaded with coal. It is not known how he got there, as he had been in the car probably a week.

Get Up a Class War.

Special to the Indianapotis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., March 10.-The sensation aused last night by the publication in a local paper that Chief of Police Frank Toler was implicated in the murder of William Foust, last July, for which crime four men, George Heirs, William Cox and the two Cralls, brothers-in-law of Toler, are confined in the jail awaiting trial, and was at the house of Mrs. Bolton at the time the murder was committed was further increased by a story to-day that connects Toler's name with the attempted assassination of W. A. Sprong in this city two years ago, while Sprong was deputy prosecutor. Nick Snelson, a neighbor of Mr. Sprong,

makes the following statement: "On the night of the attempted assassination of Sprong I had been to the lodge. Just as I got home and had my hand on the door knob I heard four shots fired. I paused and listened. In a few minutes I saw policeman Toler come out of the alley by Sprong's house and I saw him out a shotgun under his coat and walk off."
Whoever the assassin was, he fired two shots through the window at Sprong, barely missing him and his wife and child. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the grand jury, and, it is thought, will implicate others who instigated the shooting. It is said Chief Toler will resign his position pending the investigation, and a complete reorganization of the police force is imminent.

EARLHAM REJOICES.

Miss Wood's Reception at Richmond

by Students and Citizens. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 10 .- The news of Miss Wood's victory in the State oratorical contest was received at the college yesterday morning with the wildest demonstrations. Immediately after breakfast Earlham Hall and President Mills's residence were covered with flags and cream and yellow bunting, the college colors. Soon students, wearing cream and yellow scarfs and ribbons, were scattering the news throughout the city. The citizens caught the spirit, and all joined in preparations to give the young Quakeress an enthusiastic reception. Owing to the reception which was given in her honor at Indianapolis yesterday afternoon she did not arrive at Richmond until 6:30. She was met at the train by President Mills and a large delegation of students, while an immense crowd thronged the streets. She was escorted to a carriage, which was decorated with the college colors, the wheels being completely interwoven with cream and yellow bunting. Seated in the carriage, Miss Wood and President Mills were drawn through the streets of the city by fifty of the college boys. of the city by fifty of the college boys, wearing scarfs and ribbons. The Highschool students joined the procession in a body, and a large number of citizens brought up the rear. As the procession passed along Main street the business men burned red fire and shot off Roman candles. The way was crowded with enthusiant to recoll a price to see the triumphal astic people anxious to see the triumphal car in the glare of the electric lights and fire works. fire works.

A jollification meeting was held in Lindley Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening. The corridors were decorated, and young women acted as guides and ushers. At the appointed hour about one thousand people were assembled in the auditorium. On the platform were business men of the city, ministers, teachers, alumni of the college, trustees and faculty. The programme was interspersed with music by Lance's Orchestra and by Prof. Hugh McGibeny, of the city. When Miss Wood came on the stage she was greeted with the Chautauqua sa-

she was greeted with the Chautauqua sa-lute and college yells, and when Professor Mills introduced her as the foremost college orator in the State she received a per-fect ovation. Euthusiastic and witty speeches were made by Timothy Nicholson, on behalf of the trustees; by Professor True-blood, of the department of English; Prof. Dennis, for the faculty as a whole; Isham Sedgewick, for the alumni. On behalf of the Sedgewick, for the alumni. On behalf of the ministers Mr. Hughes; Mr. Nafsgar and Mr. Gilchrist spoke. Mr. Van Nuys, of the Palladium, spoke for the press of the city. At the conclusion of the programme President Mills presented to Miss Wood two paintings from Professor Bundy, of the art department, a fine bouquet from the press, and from the students a beautiful bouquet of lilies in the athletic silver cup which Miss Wood's class holds at present which Miss Wood's class holds at present

A display of fireworks was then witnessed on the campus, after which the women of the college gave a banquet in the library to students, faculty and trus-

PEDAGOGUES FIGHT. Exciting Event in the Class War a the State Normal. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10 .- The mores and freshmen of the State Normal School had a class war last night that, fortunately, was without serious results. The Normal students until a year ago never engaged in any of the pranks of the college youth. Indeed, they never took interest even in athletic sports until a year, ago and last week entered the State Intercollegiate Athletic Association for the first time. Last night the freshmen had a banquet and musical entertainment. The sophomores gathered at the entrance of the building and captured the freshmen as they arrived. One of the freshmen was taken to a teleand captured the freshmen as they arrived. One of the freshmen was taken to a telegraph pole and tied up, being afterwards released by a citizen. When the sophomores tried to enter the building the freshmen turned the hose on them. The banqueters, two hundred strong, left the building in a body. There were a good many threats of violence, but no one was badly injured.

O'CONNOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. Hanged Himself in His Cell at Logansport Jail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 10.-William O'Connor, the temperance lecturer, who was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at the Cass county jail this evening. He hanged himself with a belt to the door of the cell in which he was confined. He was discovered in the act by another prisoner who notified the sheriff and the latter passed the key of O'Connor's cell to the prisoners who cut him down and saved his life O'Connor has been raving like a manaic since he was arrested yesterday. When arrested he had manuscripts of lectures on Romanism from an A. P. A. standpoint and other A. P. A. literature in his possessing the standard of the control of the contro sion. He has been an inmate of Long Cliff asylum at this place and of the Central Indiana Insane Asylum at Indianapolis.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS. Attempt that Was Partially Success

ful Near Valparaiso. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., March 10 .- For the fourth time within three years some unknown person last night made an attempt to wreck a passenger train on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad about six miles west of this city. Several ties and heavy timbers were placed on the track and before the engineer could stop his train the ongine had struck the obstruction and knocked part of it from the track. The forward trucks jumped some ties and had to be raised with jacks before they could be removed. The passengers were thrown from their seats but gers were thrown from their seats, but none injured. It is supposed to have been the work of train robbers, although no

assault was made, Legal Fight for a County Seat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, Ind., March 10.-The Crawfordsville county seat case is now progressing faster, and by agreement of counsel direct testimony will close Tuesday noon. Judge Theodore P. Davis and most of the attorneys went home yesterday, but will return Monday. About two hundred witnesses had testified by Friday afternoon, and the Leavenworth side of the case rested. Nearly fifty witnesses testified on behalf of the town of English before adjournment, at 5 i. m. Saturday, and their attorneys said they would rest their side of the case Tuesday noon. Then Leavenworth will in-troduce their evidence in rebuttal, occupying

rmon, said Rev. Mr. Hunt, was in the cust vein of Christianity and redolent of e spirit of faith.

Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the thedral, will accompany the Cardinal to stant priest at the cathedral, who has ten appointed rector of the Church of St. ary's Star of the Sea, vice Rev. Peter occoy, will remain at the cathedral until e return of the Cardinal and rector from ome, and during their absence will be the ting rector of the cathedral.

The Girl Orator Banqueted at Earlhing rector of the cathedral.

REV. DIXON RESIGNS.

LOOKS BAD FOR TOLER

a day; ten hours will be given to argument, and the case will reach the jury after Judge Davis's charge on Thursday. While the Leavenworth people show that about all the trickery known to man was used in securing the order for the removal of the county seat from their place to the town of English, the two hundred witnesses who will testify on the English side of the case may be able yet to prove they had a large majority of the legal voters as petitioners, a fact on which the case hinges and on which the removal from Leavenworth to English depends. Two hundred witnesses will arrive here to-morrow. dred witnesses will arrive here to-morrow The Air-line carries the English witnesses free and shows much interest in the re-moval. The town has been full of these people all week and the interest will in-crease for the next few days, rather than

> Story of a Lost Estate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 10.-The matter of a large estate, which is located in New Jersey, is being investigated, and it seems pretty certain that a million of dollars may be divided among heirs living in this and Randolph counties. So far as the facts are known, the estate, sixty-three years ago, was paid into court in a county of New Jersey. Mrs. Elizabeth Lank had removed to this State, and at about the time the money was paid into court she and her husband separated, and she soon after died without having made claim to the money. The money not being paid to the heirs it went into the State treasury of New Jersey, and it has been there ever since. This money is now about to be claimed by the grandchildren of Mrs. Lank All that is grandchildren of Mrs. Lank. All that is necessary is for the grandchildren to make satisfactory proof that they are the heirs satisfactory proof that they are the heirs and this money will be paid to them.
>
> The Hornburys, living in the north part of this county and Randolph county are heirs. Mrs. May McIntyre, of this city, will also come in for a large portion of the estate. When a few more facts are learned an attorney will be sent from here to New Jersey to make an investigation.

An Unwelcome Tax Collector.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., March 10 .- A deputy United States income tax collector for this district is in this city looking into the liability of individuals and corporations to pay this tax. So far he has listed about twenty persons and corporations that must make a report to the Internal Revenue Department in the next few days, and of this number not one has shown a disposition to do so. Not a single blank on which these reports are to be made has been ordered, and the collector anticipates much trouble in making collections. He thinks, however, that the greatest trouble will come from the lack of knowledge on the part of those who are liable, and not from a disposition to avoid the tax, though he expects man 'blankets' thrown over incomes that will have to be removed, and this is the unpleasant part of his job.

Death of Thirty-Third Degree Mason. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., March 10 .- E. L. McLellan, senior member of the banking firm of McLellan & Co., of this city, dropped dead at 6 o'clock this evening as he was entering his place of business. Apoplexy supposed to be the cause of his death. I was a bachelor, about sixty years old. He was a thirm-third degree Mason and stood

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10.—John H. Gruessing, aged sixty-eight years, who came from Germany to this country in childhood and who had been a prosperous teamster, dropped dead last night. Althoug 1 ne had never been known to have heart cause of his death.

Burned by Incendiaries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., March 10 .- Last night the large barn belonging to Edward Hilligoss, who resides about four miles north of Anderson, was burned. Mr. Hilligoss is one of the wealthiest farmers in Lafayette township, and had a barn destroyed in like nanner a few years ago. Over 500 bushels of corn, a quantity of wheat, fifty tons of may and several hundred dollars worth of farm implements were burned. There was slight insurance on the building. Mr. Hilligoss is confident it is the work of incen-diaries, and has offered a reward for the apprehension of the criminals. The Sey-mour bloodhounds have been sent for and are expected to arrive this evening.

Burned a \$4,000 Barn. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Ind., March 10.-Yesterday morning the large barn of Porter Crawford, who resides about five miles southwest of this city, was destroyed by fire, together with six head of horses, five cows, twenty tons of hay, one thousand bushels of corn and a large amount of farm machinery. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance. There are strong evidences of incendarism, as tracks of a horse are seen leading up to the bushels. are seen leading up to the barn, and then leaving in the same direction from which it came. Mr. Crawford has no enemies and it is thought that the intention was to burn another barn near by where there were several valuable stallions.

An Indiana Giant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 10.-Residing at Charlestown, this county, is Fred Heinz, who is being urged by friends to enter a museum and place himself on exhibition as a giant. Although but nineteen years of age, he tips the beam at 250 pounds and is six feet ten inches high. He wears a No. 13 boot, his strength is enormous, and his exhibitions of strength are such as to class him as a modern Samson. Several circus and museum managers are anxious to add him to their list of attractions, but he steadily refuses all offers.

Gas Wells Resuscitated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Ind., March 10.-About two years ago, all the gas wells in the vicinity of Kempton, in the western part of this county, failed and the little town had to go several miles to get its supply. A few weeks ago, all the abandoned wells showed signs of life and on teng tested they showed a rock pressure of about 200 pounds. The wells are great producers. It shows that if wells are not drawn on too hard, they can be made long lived and many abandoned wells can be restored and made to produce

gas in abunance. Gored to Death by a Cow.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 10.-Chauncey Jones, ex-county commissioner, met with a terrible death this morning at his house, near Battleground. He had gone cut to feed the cows and was gored to death by a vicious animal. He was dead when found. He was seventy-three years old and would have celebrated his golden wedding in May. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and an officer of the Battleground Camp Meeting Association.

New Building for Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., March 10.-Representative John H. Terhune, of this city, whose business block was wrecked a few days ago by fire and explosion, let contracts yesterday preparatory to the erection of a much larger and more substantial structure. The new building will be four stories high. The second floor will be arranged for offices, and the third floor, 75x100, will be used as the home for one of the secret fraternities

Losing Its Interest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 10.-Interest in the Morrisson will case seems to have nearly died out, and even the begging by the defense of the introduction of testi-mony has failed to revive it. Hardly more than a handful of spectators any longer go to the court room. The defense has now in-troduced three or four witnesses, and their testime by is in striking contrast to that of Prisoner Taken South.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10 .- James Dickerson, a coal miner who is wanted at Birmingham, Ala., on an incendiary charge, it being alleged that he blew up the engine house of a shaft belonging to James A. Price, of Birmingham, was brought here from Parke county yesterday. The deputy sheriff of Birmingham was here with requisition papers for Dickerson and started South with his prisoner last night.

Colored Customer Stabs a Grocer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., March 10 .- Ben Mouser, groceryman of Hanover, was stabbed several times in the breast by James Doherty. colored, last night. The trouble originated over a dispute about a grocery bill. Mouser is seriously if not fatally injured, one or two cuts penetrating the lungs. Doherty was lodged in jail here to-day.

J. D. Stanley May Go to Dayton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10 .- Rev. J. D. Stanley, of St. Stephen's Church, has re-

ceived a call from the leading Episcopal church in Dayton. He will not decide for a few days yet whether he will accept. Mr. Stanley has been here eight years and is very popular with his congregation and with the people of the city generally.

Rabbi Lyons has been asked to go to Toledo by a Hebrew congregation which offered him a larger salary than he receives here at Temple Israel, but he declined.

GIRL INMATES RIOT

WILD OUTBREAK IN ILLINOIS HOME FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS.

Thirty-Four of Them Assault the Matron and Assistants, Driving Them to Their Rooms.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- A riot broke loose in the Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, at 3114 Indiana avenue, tonight. Thirty-four girls, ranging in years from ten to eighteen, rose in rebellion against the matron, Mrs. A. M. Dayton, Mrs. Dayton and her assistants were powerless to control their charges and were assaulted and compelled to shut themselves in rooms to escape their almost frenzied assailants, while the girls went through the house, breaking furniture and windows and smashing crocaery and everything they could lay their hands on. The police were summoned and restored order, which was no easy matter, as the ringleader fought desperately. Four of the girls supposed to be ringleaders were arrested.

The trouble gross because of the supposed to the supposed to be ringleaders.

ment given by matron Dayton to Mattie Davis, sixteen years on, who is said by the attendants at the home to be among the most hard to manage. According to the most hard to manage. According to the girls, however, the punishment meted out to the Davis girl served only as a pretext for an uprising, which had been gathering for some time, and was due to a great dissatisfaction among the girls over their treatment in general and particularly because of a system of punishments, which included imprisonment in a dark room, ten by twelve feet in size, the culprit being chained to the floor with a heavy chain, and also a system of dieting in which the offender was not alof dieting in which the offender was not allowed meat, and was half starved for a length of time, determined by the nature of the offense charged against her.

A MARVELOUS HOSE NOZZLE.

Rubber Ball and Water Pressure Produce Astonishing Results. Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

There was a private test of a new fire nozzle at the Highland-avenue fire station nozzle at the Highland-avenue fire station yesterday afternoom. The nozzle is a puzzle. It is a scientific paratox. It upsets every calculation which a master of physics can make. The faculties at Harvard and Yale have examined it and given it up and the inventor never attempted to explain it. It is a good thing, he thinks, but he doesn't know just why it acts as it does. acts as it does.

The nozzle is manufactured in New York. The nozzle is manufactured in New York. The inventor is Charles V. Pollock, of Des Moines, Ia. It consists of an ordinary straight fire nozzle. About six inches from the tip is a Y branch, ending in a bell-shaped mouth. The bell is 3½ inches in diameter. Lying loosely in it is a polished solid rubber ball, three inches in diameter. A three-way cock shuts the water on or of at the nozzle or shoots it out the straight tip or through the bell tip. The rubber ball furnishes the spray.

This is not the remarkable part of the contrivance, however. The curious thing,

and the one that is making scientists all the world over scratch their heads, is that the rubber ball cannot come out of the bell-mouthed nozzle while the water is running. It is not fastened in, but it will neither fall out of itself nor can it be pried out with a lever. Although one can reach in through the spray and seize the ball in the hand it cannot be pulled out. It is in there for keeps as long as out. It is in there for keeps as long as the water is pressing against it from be-hind. No amount of pressure will force the water is pressing against it from behind. No amount of pressure will force it out. The greater the water pressure behind the more firmly is the ball seated in the bell. A pound of pressure will hold it in its place. A hundred pounds fixes it so firmly that it could not be pried out with a crow bar.

with a crow bar.

At the same time the ball is held so firmly in the bell the water is pouring out as fast as if being shot from a straight tip. The difference is that it is sprayed over a great space. The loose fitting ball whirts around inside the bell like a turbine wheel. At the same time the spray stream is slowly revolving. Its rotary motion is slow and sedate giving rotary motion is slow and sedate, giving the stream a most peculiar appearance. The spray is made at an angle of about 55 The advantages of the new nozzle are manifold. In the first place, and really the principal thing, it does not interfere with the flow of water as do the old style sprays. Just as much water pours out of the bell nozzle with the ball in it as is shot from the straight one. It comes with far greater force and one man can hold the nozzle and direct the stream whither he will.

The test proved a perfect success. It was given for the purpose of demonstrating just what the new nozzle will do. Chief Coates, of the second fire district, the members of of the second fire district, the members of the engine company, several citizens and representatives of the press were present. A section of hose was attached to a plug having a water pressure of sixty-four pounds to the square inch. The peculiar-looking nozzle was attached and everything was ready. The signal was given to turn on the water. An instant later a solid strong of the water. was ready. The signal was given to turn on the water. An instant later a solid stream shot forth from the straight tip and struck the ground two hundred feet away. "Now give it the spray," said Chief Coates. The fireman holding the nozzle turned the cock and immediately the water was flying from the bell mouth in a beautiful cone shape. The rubber ball whirled around like a top while the hollow cone of water revolved slowly. "That will drive back any fire or smoke any fireman ever needs to get into."

slowly. "That will drive back any fire or smoke any fireman ever needs to get into," remarked the chief.

The fireman holding the nozzle held it with one hand. He turned it up and down, to the right and left. "That's another curious thing about it," said Chief Coates. "Now, the old style spray requires a couple of men to hold the nozzle. This requires only one. The men following him need only drag up the hose. When a man drives back the smoke with that spray and finds the fire a turn of the wrist throws that cock. In an instant he has a solid stream of water to shoot right at the fire. If the smoke rolls up on him again he just throws the cock and in a second the spray is drivthe cock and in a second the spray is driv-

ng it back again. Then the chief astonished the crowd still further. Reaching through the spray he caught the rubber ball and tried to draw it caught the rubber ball and tried to draw it out. It would not come. Seizing a screw driver about two feet long he used it as a lever. Inserting it behind the ball and taking a purchase on the side of the bell he pried at the ball with all his might. It never budged. At a signal the water was shut off. Instantly the ball rolled out of the bell and fell to the ground. The audience uttered exclamations of wonder. "What keeps the ball 'n?" was the universal question. "I don't know," answered Chief Coates. "I don't know and no one else knows. The inventor sent one of these nozzles to the professors of physics at Yale and also at Harvard. Those learned gentlemen experimented with it, figured on it, theorized about it, and then sent it back theorized about it, and then sert it back with the statement: 'We don't know what keeps the ball in. It is certainly contrary to all the known laws of nature. The firemen who witnessed the new nozzle were delighted with it. It is simple and cannot get out of order easily. It is also used as a lawn sprinkler and for fountains. The lawn sprinklers are little, beil-mouthed nozzles on a small cast-iron stand. They spray the water over a circle about thirty feet in diameter. The ordinary lawn sprinkler costs from \$10 to \$25. These cost

Mr. Pollock discovered this novel sprinkler. He was squirting water upon it with a garden hose, the nozzle of which had a bell mouth. Picking up a small potato he stuck across the yard. To his surprise it stayed right there and began to revolve rapidly. He tried to remove the potato but could not. Mr. Pollock realized that he had made a wonderful discovery. Then he made the spray nozzle and had it patented. Old fire fighters prepaying it a revolution in norm it in the mouth of ighters pronounce it a revolution in nozfighters pronounce it a revolution in noz-zles and predict its universal adoption.

Mr. Pollock made his discovery and had it patented in 1833. Strange to say, a Wil-kinsburg boy made a similar discovery about six months ago. He also found that a ball would remain in a bell-mouthed noz-zle as long as there was water being forced through it. As his discovery is antedated by that of Mr. Pollock 't will not benefit him any. However, the nozzle is of interest to more than firemen, and is producing not a little discussion in the scientific world,

A Prima Donna's Presence of Mind. Boston Transcript.

Boston Transcript.

An old story of an opera stage accident is almost new again and apropos. It was at a critical dramatic mement long ago that the prima donna heard the tenor warbling in Italian, "Oh, my dear friend, what on carth shall I do? My coat is ripping up the back and I dare not embrace you." Quick as lightning she warbled back, "Stand still, keep your back to the audience and I will come and throw my arms around you." "Tis told that she did so and with a pin puckered the coat's wound together and revived the tenor's courage to finish the scene. But luckily the curtain fell very soon.

VON KOTZE INNOCENT

COURT SCANDAL AT BERLIN AS MUCH A MYSTERY AS EVER.

Imposible to Locate the Writer of the Famous Anonymous Letters-Indietment of Turkey.

BERLIN, March 10 .- The Boersen Courier states that the military tribunal has acquitted Count Von Kotze of the charges made against him in connection with the recent court scandal. Von Kotze was the Royal Chamberlain, and the unsavory scandal in which he was a principal figure caused widespread comment. His arrrest in June last was the result of four years of police investigation. During that period members of the highest German aristocracy were in receipt of anonymous letters and postal cards, making the most indecent personal accusation against the persons addressed or against their relatives or friends. In a number of cases irreparable wrong was

Some of the recipients of the slanderous

missives placed them in the hands of the po-

lice, and as a result Count Kotze was arrested. He strongly protested his innocence, although the proof against him was seemingly overwhelming. When Emperor William's attention was called to the immense sensation his arrest would cause he said:
"Never mind; he should be treated like Never mind; he should be treated like any other common criminal."
With everything pointing to his guilt, Von Kotze was thrown into prison, and it was thought that the era of scandalous anonymous letters had been brought to a close, but it was not. Letters making all manner of outrageous charges continued to be reof outrageous charges continued to be re-ceived as previously, and, being in the same handwriting as the other letters, doubts be-gan to arise as to Von Kotze's guilt. Further inquiries were set on foot, with the re-sult that the accused's innocence was established and he was set free and restored to his position at court. He was formerly a captain in an Uhlan regiment, but retired in 1884. He was and is a member of the army reserve, and demanded that he be tried by a military tribunal. This demand was granted, with the result above set forth. The real authorship of the letters, etc., is still a mystery, though Von Kotze's wife claims to have knowledge of the writer.

Evidence of the Turkish Butchery. LONDON, March 11 .- An undated dispatch from Moosh to the Telegraph says that a deputation of fourteen survivors of the Sassaoun massacre appeared before the Turkish commission and narrated the whole story of the butchery. They presented also a written statement, a copy of which was given to the Telegraph's correspondent. One of the the Telegraph's correspondent. One of the members of the deputation was a priest named Petross, belonging to the village of Ghellyegoozan, where the pit incident occurred. The statement fully corroborates the worst details already published. The document and the evidence made a powerful impression on the commission. Other dispatches to the Telegraph, dated March 9 and 10, declare that two hundred eyewitnesses who have been examined all deny that the Armenians provoked the Sassaoun massacres, and exonerates the Kurds from the sacres, and exonerates the Kurds from the brutalities. These witnesses give disgusting tales of Turkish crueities. The commission is working slowly, owing to the dragomen's being afraid to translate the accounts of the deeds of the Turkish generals. The British, French and Russian embassies have summoned fresh dragomen interpreters.

The Civil War in Colombia COLON, March 10 .- The rebel forces, under the command of Ruiz Garcia, made an attack on Bocas del Toro, about one hundred miles north of this city, on Friday last, but were repulsed by the government troops. An attempt was made to set fire to the town, but this was also defeated. Eleven of the rebels, including Garcia, were killed. The government loss was five killed and twenty wounded. The United States cruiser Atlanta was at Bocas del Toro, and landed a force of sailors and marines to protect. protect American interests. Though the rebel attack was unsuccessful it is believed that another attempt will be made to capture the town.

To Restore Entente Cordiale. PARIS, March 10 .- The French minister to Hayti has been instructed to receive the explanations of the government of San Domingo in regard to its recent action in refusing to comply with the demands of France growing out of the murder of a French citizen and other causes, and to endeavor to restore good relations between the two countries. San Domingo having finally made satisfactory arrangements of the dispute. France has no minister to San Domingo, and the matter is, therefore, intrusted to M. Pinchon, the French min-ister to Hayti.

Cuban Rebels Defeated. MADRID, March 10 .- Dispatches received here from Cuba state that after their defeat by the government troops at Baire and Los Negroes, the rebels occupied new positions in which the government troops again attacked and dispersed them inflicting heavy loss. Mataga's band now consists of only a few stragglers. The insurgents at Zavollones have also been defeated with the loss of one killed and seven wounded.

Imperial Yacht Launched. COPENHAGEN, March 10.-The new Russian imperial yacht Standard, which is building here, was launched to-day in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and other members of the royal family.

EDITOR DANA. He Was Once Wanted in Washington for Libeling Grant.

This isn't the first time the Washington courts have been after Mr. Dana. He was "wanted" in Washington as far tack as 1873. Then the victim of the editors pen was President Grant. For weeks the Sun bristled with attacks on the President. Civil maladministration of the national government was boldly charged. The editor did not mince his words. Dana never tor did not mince his words. Dana never does that. Convinced there was corruption in the conduct of the Nation's affairs, he called Grant to account. He cared nothing that the man he was attacking was the chief that the man he was attacking was the chief executive of his country and the idol of the people. He had uncovered rottenness and he wanted the scamps turned out. So caustic did his comments become that Grant's advisers declared he must be suppressed. And so in July, 1873, a plan was laid to seize Dana in New York city, take him to Washington and try him for libel in a police court without a jury. Application was made to the United States District Court for a warrant of removal, but Judge Blatchford, later a justice of the United States Supreme Bench, rendered an opinion declaring the Bench, rendered an opinion declaring the proposed form of trial to be unconstitu ional and refusing the warrant.

Grant was not the only President to feel

the sting of the editor's lash, and even the Democratic leaders have not escaped. President Cleveland is on the Sun's list, and no longer than last January Mr. Dana devoted a five-column editorial to a vituperative tive attack on the present administration. Mr. Dana's attacks on other editors have Mr. Dana's attacks on other editors have often been very bitter. In 1892 the Sun discharged a broadside in the shape of a page article accusing the New York World of manufacturing and printing bogus cablegrams. One of them purported to be an interview with Prince Bismarck, another was an interview with Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, and another an alleged fraud in which the Lord Mayor of London was imin which the Lord Mayor of London was implicated. The Sun claimed none of the articles was actually cabled to the World, and flaunted an immense bullet'n in the street repeating its charges in the vigorous language characteristic of Dana.

The veteran ed.or is fond of stirring up his contemporaries. Following is an editorial paragraph from the Sun of June 17, 1890, illustrative of this penchant and characteristic in style: acteristic in style:
"We have no reason to believe that Carroll "We have no reason to believe that Carroll
E. Smith, of Syracuse, is a liar and a
scoundrel, but he is distinctly identified as
such by the New York Times in its issue of
last Sunday. However, it should be borne
in mind that the incurably dishonest-minded person who runs the Times always needs
corroboration of the strongest kind. In this
case it is he or Smith."

case it is he or Smith."

T. C. Crawford once wrote of Mr. Dana;
"His ferocity is purely literary." As a matter of fact, the editor is by no means a manester. He is even-tempered, of genial disposition and has the manners and the mind of ester. He is even-tempered, of gerhal disposition and has the manners and the mind of a philosopher. Ordinary worries and d'sappointments do not bother him. He knows too much, thinks too clearly and lives too well to let little crosses cross him. Mr. Dana is a great traveler and wherever he goes he speaks the language of the land. French and German are as familiar to him as English. He is a master of Greek and Latin. He also writes, reads and speaks Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Danish, Swelish and Norwegian With the literature of the world he is familiar. Mr. Dana is an authority on horticulture, floriculture and landscape gardening, but because he cannot play Slosson at billiards on equal terms his heart is sad. And so he continues to dip his pen in vitrol, beaming kindly the while over his big-bowed spectacles at the office cat. Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U.S. Cov't Report

Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROHIBITION AND CONSCIENCE.

A careful inspection of the word "concience" might yield some valuable results to those who have been accustomed to regarding it as the name of a distinct faculty. The intensely dutiful man says: "My reason tells me your doctrine is sound, but my conscience warns me to beware of such counsel." In a case like this the chances are that the man is naturally intelligent, but is handicapped by some form of fear or traditional prejudice. If he were just a degree brighter he would observe that his declaration involves an absurdity. For, while admitting the reasonableness of the proposition, he assumes that the thing he calls "conscience" rises superior to evidence and detects enough wrong in it to sound some incoherent and indefinable note of alarm.

Formerly this nondescript faculty, "conscience," was considered a much safer guide than reason. It was described in a general way as the "moral sense." One lexicographer says, "It has been regarded as the simple intuition or immediate perception of right and wrong." This implies that it did not depend on evidence or any process of reasoning. It had a very irrational and foolhardy way of "jumping at conclusions." It found "something rotten in Denmark" without the aid of either the sense of smell or vision. When this subtle intuition once asserted itself it assumed the presence of both the carcass and the buzzard, and if subsequent investigation failed to produce either the next assumption was that they were thereabouts, but, "by some devilish cantrip sleight," still concealed.

The modern philosopher and jurist have both taken the matter of conscience under advisement. They are seldom swayed by t. Indeed, most people have come to regard it as either a superstition or a subterfuge. In either case it is unreliable, if not positively dangerous. For example, when a man says, "My conscience impels me to vote for prohibition," the rational diagnosis is that his reasoning faculties are clouded by some inherited and apocryphal precept. This is the charitable view: though it might be as reasonable to proceed upon the supposition that the man had had ais plointed ambitions-or, perhaps has some new ambitions better adapted to this field of usefulness than any other. In the first case it is announced that his conscience is working under a hallucination; in the other event, he is supposed to have utilized the designation as a bland and respectable fraud. Let us next get at the term "prohibi

tion," and trace its bearings. In that way we may observe its true relations to "conscience"-so called. To prohibit the sale of an article is equivalent to destroying it. Therefore, prohibition means annihilation. Liquor is deemed an inherently evil substance, and, as such, a producer or cause of sin, misery and disaster. Therefore, it should perish-should be rendered innocuous, defunct and "spiritless" by legislation. If it be objected that such prohibition would be sumptuary and inimical to personal liberty the repy is that rob-bery, murder, arson, adultery and other crimes are "prohibited." But they are not. No crime is or can be prohibited in the same sense in which this term is applied to the manufacture and sale of intoxicat-ing beverages. To prohibit the manufac-ture and sale of liquor is to annihilate it. It is assuming intoxicating beverages to be a cause of evil per se, and de-stroying it by leg.slation. The Canada be a cause of evil per se, and destroying it by legislation. The Canada thistle is thus prohibited, but murder is not. Neither is theft, arson, fornication nor adultery. The only way to "prohibit" the latter crime would be to abolish marriage. The only way to "prohibit" murder would be to ferret out the slayer before the fact and confine or hang him. The only way to "prohibit" theft would be to remove the coveted article absolutely beyond the reach of the thief, or to "remove" the thief. The only way to "prohibit" fornication would be to drown one of the sexes in infancy; for, mind you, the real prohibitionist has not the patience to await the slow processes of personal reformation. He would out-Herod Herod. He would eliminate the principle of alcohol from all vegetation. He would accuse nature of collusion with the brewers and distillers, because she ferments juices and makes hard cider without the ald of art. If he had been present when the Lord was preparing Eden for the first wedding reception he would have taken out his jack-knife and "girdled" the tree of knowledge. It is my settled conviction (based on observation and experience) that the cells. knife and "girdled" the tree of knowledge. It is my settled conviction (based on observation and experience) that the only rational way to deal with the beverage question is to legally forbid its abuses and attach a suitable penalty, then institute a sort of moral boycott against the traffic by teaching our children to let it alone. The stuff must be sold, and will be to the end of time; because primarily, it is not a crime against God, nor man, nor the State, to sell it or to use it. Alcohol is not intrinsically a dangerous or evil thing. It has simply been abused. And the same may be said of love, poetry, politics, religion, law, medicipe, firearms, edged tools, opiates, novels, money, diplomacy and the habit of eating. Thoughtless men and women have turned love into concupiscence, poetry into doggerel, politics into a salary-grab, religion into an excuse for burning ugly women, law into a means of enriching "criminal lawyers," medicine into a blind for utilizing stale bread and rain water, firearms and edged tools into playthings for children and edged tools into playthings for children yers," medicine into a blind for utilizing stale bread and rain water, firearms and edged tools into playthings for children and cowboys, opiates into sedatives for guilty "consciences," novels into "Trilbys" and "Kreutzer Sonatas," money into a means of fixing a definite price on virtue, fashionable restaurants into gilded hog-pens, and diplomacy into a trick of raising low cunning to the level of a classic art.

The majority of the present generation of men are sober and virtuous in spite of the presence of whisky, wine, morphine and men are sober and virtuous in spite of the presence of whisky, wine, morphine and women. Prohibition laws are asked for then, for the sole benefit of the class who are confessedly unable to be decent without are confessedly unable to be decent without constant and rigorous legal restraint. It is, moreover, susceptible of proof that sobriety is steadily on the increase despite the enormous growth of the saloon industry.

It is freely conceded that the prohibition sentiment may be humane in motive and sentiment may be humane in motive and altruistic in purpose. The feeling that prompts it in many may be profoundly sympathetic and benevolent. But all these noble emotions and impulses are misdirected unless devoted to the single purpose of raising a standard of decency and self-respect which will eventually make the saloon business dull, disreputable and unprofitable. There is a beautiful and perfect allegory in Genesis, faultlessly representing man's relations to nature and law. It says the Creator planted in Eden the Tree of Knowledge and forbid our first parents to eat of

edge and forbid our first parents to eat of its fruit, attaching to this command a penalty. He also planted in the soil of the earth the seeds of many noxious plants, and deposited in the rocks a variety of poisonous minerals. Had He been a prohititionist He would have left the tree out of Eden and the poisons out of the fields and quarries. The modern temperout of Eden and the poisons out of the fields and quarries. The modern temperance fanatic wants to improve upon God's methods. He wants a law to annihilate things that are liable to abuse. The spirit of this law, if carried out, would obliterate every human pleasure, because the very highest and purest of them are capable of misappropriation and abuse. The principle of prohibition is wrong and can never prevail on this earth. The end will be reached by another and better way. The man who can be ruined by drink is only half a man, and you couldn't make him whole if you dug up every vineyard and dynamited every saloon in the world!

J. C. O. Indianapolis, March 9.

Editorial Swan Song.

Major Handy. It was interesting to observe that the very last number of the Chicago Times was one of the best ever issued. It was a regular swan song. The editors worked off about eight columns of editorials, and in correspondence and literary miscellany presented the accumulations of many months on the standing galleys. I would advise collectors of newspaper curios to get it, for it will soon become scarce and valuable.

Pestering the Mayor.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Women in politics are not much different from men, after all. Mayor Strong, of New York, recently announced that he proposed to put some women on the Board of Educa-

tion, and now delegates from feminine clubs and organizations are calling upon him with the names of friends whom they wish to be appointed. The new woman proposes to retain some of the old man's time-honored methods in the field of politics.

LIGHTNING AND ITS WORK

The Weather Bureau Corrects Popular Delusions Concerning It.

Washington Letter in Chicago Record.

Barns. Dwellings. States. ennsylvaniaichigan Maine Kentucky North Carolina..... outh Dakota..... Kansas New Hampshire.....

Most of the damage was done on flat land, and the statistics show that the least liability to accident from lightning is in thinly settled communities. The risk in the country is five times greater than in cities, and for ordinary dwelling houses in city blocks lightning rods are hardly necessary, as very considerable protection is afforded by tin roofing, cornices, gutters, etc.

It appears from the records also that the It appears from the records also that the geological formation has considerable influence upon the lightning strokes, there being twenty-two accidents upon loam soil to nine upon sand, seven upon clay, two upon mari, and one upon chalk formation. Fifty-four per cent. of the trees struck by lightning are oak, 22 per cent. elms and 15 per cent. pines. The trees usually struck are those standing on the edge of the forest.

Lightning often strikes twice, and in fact several times in the same place, a well-known proverb to the contrary notwithstanding. The height of a building makes no difference, as the strokes fall indiscriminately upon trees, rocks or buildings regardless of their height in comparison with their surroundings.

Another popular delusion is that is is un-safe to stand under a tree during thunder-storms, at an open doorway or open window, or near a chimney or fireplace, or in the neighborhood of cattle. The lightning may neighborhood of cattle. The lightning may strike a person who exposes himself in such a way, but his surroundings have nothing whatever to do with it. An inch of boards in a door or a pane of glass is no protection. None of these conditions attract lightning, nor do small articles of steel have any influence in determining the course of a stroke, as is popularly supposed. Nor is there any more use in going to bed or getting into a feather bed for protection than in avoiding an open window.

The stroke usually comes from the clouds and always follows the line of least resistance. Its path will depend entirely upon the

and always follows the line of least resistance. Its path will depend entirely upon the condition of the atmosphere, and it is simply impossible for it to be governed by any conditions in which a human being may exist. Most people will be surprised to learn that lightning comes from the earth at times as well as from the clouds; that is to say, a lightning flash, which is the dicharge of electricity caused by frequent alternations, something like 300,000 times a second, may originate in a spark or core of incantions, something like 300,000 times a second, may originate in a spark or core of incandescent air at the earth's surface, and arise to the clouds instead of descending from the clouds, as is more frequently the case. There is also a phenomenon known as the "return stroke." When the atmospheric conditions are favorable a flash of electric current may be repeated in the reverse direction like a recoil. There are often double strokes which may be exactly parallel to each other through all the zigzag motions that they follow. Again the same stroke may be multiplied, and scatter in the air, running off into little streak; like the roots or branches of a tree.

Suicide of a Forger. OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—At Cromwell, a little town near Creston, Ia., David Blossar, a prominent citizen, committed suicide Friday. It developed to-day that Blossar was a forger, but to what extent is not known definitely. The Creston National Bank became aware yesterday that it had collateral of Biossar that was forged. It is variously estimated that Blossar's forgeries will reach \$5,000. Bisides he has borrowed large sums from wealthy citizens on his own notes. These notes will probably reach \$15,000.

Result of Too Much Liquor. PITTSBURG, March 10.—John Sweeney, of Allegheny, was literally roasted alive at his home early this morning. His wife was so badly burned in her efforts to recue him that she had to be removed to the hospital, where she is lying in a very serious condition. Sweeny had been drinking heavily last week and was under the doctor's care. He was recovering and on Saturday night was sleeping alone. An exploded lamp was the cause of the fire.

Fate of a Kansas City Woman. CINCINNATI, March 10.—An unknown wo-man committed suicide yesterday by jump-ing from a pier into the Ohio river. The body has not yet been recovered, but a letter addressed to her mother, Mrs. Cella Straum, at Kansas Cry, indicates that the suicide was Lettie Straum and that she followed George March here from that city and was deserted here.

Fatally Burned with Alcohol. EAST LIVERPOOL. O., March 10.—Mrs, Harry Letdon, a young widow, who acted as nurse for Mrs. Mary Connors, received injuries last evening from burning alcohol which resulted in her death at noon to-day. A tin full of alcohol accidentally took fire, and in a minute her clothes were affame. She died in terrible agony.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.



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